

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1824.

[NO. 223.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.

No part of the subscription is to be paid for in advance. Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of ten cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

GALLATIN, and the Whiskey Rebellion.
To the Editor of the National Journal:

It gave me pain to see, in the National Intelligencer of Tuesday last, a republication from the Raleigh Register, of a piece entitled "Whiskey Insurrection," the avowed object of which, was to restore the character of Mr. Gallatin from the odium attached to it for his participation in the memorable Whiskey Insurrection of Pennsylvania—with what regard to truth, and the fair fame of President WASHINGTON, the public will judge.

I would fain ask Messrs. Gales & Seaton if they knew, when they were giving a place in their paper to the article in question, that Mr. Gallatin had been Secretary to a large meeting convened at Pittsburgh, which declared, amongst other things, that they would persist in every legal measure to obstruct the execution of those who held offices for the collection of the duty (under it) as unworthy of their friendship; that they would have no intercourse or dealings with them; withhold from them every assistance, and withhold all the comforts of life which depended upon those duties which, as men and fellow-citizens, they owed to each other; and would, upon all occasions, treat them with contempt; and if Mr. Gallatin did not, at a subsequent period, solemnly and publicly avow his participation in that insurrection, by acknowledging, (penitentially it is to be hoped,) to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, that it was his only political sin? If Messrs. Gales & Seaton were apprised of these facts when they published the piece referred to, without passing comment or remark, I would put it to their candor to state their motive for doing so, and thus giving currency to the grossest and most unfounded libel upon the character and reputation of General Washington.

To place this "Gentleman of distinction," (as Messrs. Gales & Co. call the writer of the article alluded to,) as well as his encomiastic backers, in their true light, and to shew what sort of a "distinction" they merit, be pleased to publish the letter headed "The Whiskey Insurrection;" and immediately after it, the following extract from Gen. Washington's speech to Congress, delivered the 19th November, 1794. This will enable the public to estimate properly the efforts of those who in order to elevate a suspected foreigner; who is chewing the cud of the insurrection, while he is hoping to browbeat the republican amanuensis of presidential power, do not scruple to slander the memory of a man who was "first in War, first in Peace," and is still "first in the hearts of his own countrymen."

A VIRGINIAN.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinction, to his friend in the State of North-Carolina.

"I comply with pleasure with your request, to give the truth of the affair of the Whiskey Insurrection, so far as Mr. Gallatin was implicated. It is a period of our history with which every man ought to be, and very few really are, well acquainted. It was the very crisis of the powers of party, and of the development of the dangers which threatened our constitution from the prevalent dogmas of the day. Mr. Gallatin has labored under one of the greatest misfortunes to which either nation or individual can be subjected, that of having his history written by his enemy; but I will venture to maintain that, in the eyes of an impartial posterity, the part he acted in the drama of that day will fill the brightest page of his biography. The materials for understanding the true history of that affair are ample; but, unfortunately, the most ample are buried in the most obscure of our ever a book-bore truth upon the face of it, that of FENDELAY'S does; and its details are so curious, that I recommend it to you to procure it if you can.

He declares that Gallatin, Brackenridge, and himself, in common with many other citizens of prominent standing, attended the meeting for no other purpose than to moderate or control the measures

which they feared would be adopted by a multitude recently irritated by a variety of incidents, and excited by the protracted efforts of a few designing men, who, even Mr. Marshall intimates, were in British pay. Gallatin's education caused him to be called upon to act as Secretary; and to have given offence by refusing, would have been wounding. The power which Bradford, the leader of the insurrection, had acquired, by having been too long permitted to act without the constraining presence of men of respectability, and the degrees of excitement which they found prevailing, obliged those who came with pacific views to temporize, and act with precaution. Yet Gallatin openly opposed the most exceptionable measures proposed, and by getting them referred to a committee, of which he was a member, succeeded in foiling Bradford, who had come there expressly to procure a declaration of open hostility. Yet Bradford's faction, it is true, turned the presence of these gentlemen to an unfortunate purpose, by circulating a report that they had openly joined the opposition, and for a while it was believed, and increased the number of their adherents; but it naturally brought its own correction, for it brought about a free communication with them, so that really before the army marched from its camp, and when it arrived in the field, there was no shadow of an enemy to combat, nor had there ever been an organized force. Acts of violence had been committed, such as Bradford hoped would compel the country to rise in rebellion; but the men who had occasionally met him, had not long been dispersed and at home, before their ardor cooled down to a degree which repelled the idea of fighting, and all that we read of the happy influence of the imposing force drawn together on the occasion, is only the slang of the day. To understand it we must recur to a few unquestionable facts.

1st. The Administration had, *ex mero motu*, raised an army of 12,000 men, under color of that provision in the Judiciary act which authorizes the Judges to call upon the civil authority for aid to execute the process of the courts.

2dly. Without any appropriation whatever, the Administration had drawn out of the Treasury about a million and a half of dollars, for the pay and maintenance of that army.

And, after all this, it is not to be wondered at that heaven and earth should be moved to magnify the necessity that existed, or the benefits that ensued. Executive influence had been exercised over a Judge of the United States (Judge Willson) to obtain a certificate, which Congress could never have contemplated would have gone beyond a demand for a Captain's guard, and, as Findley says, was actually obtained without the production of a single affidavit, or any other evidence than some letters, and the ground of public notoriety. War had, in fact, been declared, and preparations made for carrying it on against a part of the country, without submitting the subject to Congress, and an immense sum drawn out of the Treasury, in direct violation of the Constitution. It required much to reconcile the people to these high-handed measures; and, among other things, that the few who dared to raise a clamor about them should be quelled or brought into such odium as not to be listened to.

The principal of these was Albert Gallatin, and such was the overwhelming influence of his antagonists, at that time, that it required all his undaunted firmness, tranquil perseverance, and prompt apprehension, to lift him above the persecutions he underwent.

I wish you may be able to get his speech, for it was printed in a pamphlet, and not only that speech, but many that he made before and after, to which the opening of the people's eyes, at the time, is mainly to be attributed. We have forgotten our obligations to the little band that struggled hard in those days to make head against the doctrines that would have engulfed the Constitution.

But think what would have been the consequence, if the Administration could have raised armies, made war, and expended millions from their inherent power, and there had been no one to sound the alarm, and to the consciousness of power the present day? "Put down the monster," in fact, applied to the Republican party. "Strengthen the arm of government," by accumulating incidental powers. "Support the Administration," by letting it do as it pleases, and "draw close the cords of affection with Great Britain." These tenets differ in nothing from those of the Democratic party in 1794. But that Administration had the indiscretion to do acts, which let in the light upon the practical exposition of these doctrines.

The present will probably profit by their experience.

It was the opinion of many, at the time of this and the series of occurrences which followed it up for six years, that it was a primary object, to feel how far the Executive might go without revolting the people.

Extract from Gen. Washington's Speech to Congress, delivered Nov. 19th, 1794.

When we call to mind the gracious indulgence of heaven, by which the American people became a nation; when we survey the general prosperity of our country, and look forward to the riches, power and happiness, to which it seems destined; with the deepest regret do I announce to you, that during your recess, some of the citizens of the United States have been found capable of an insurrection. It is due, however, to the character of our government, and to its stability, which cannot be shaken by the enemies of order, freely to unfold the course of this event.

During the session of the year 1790, it was expedient to exercise the legislative power, granted by the constitution of the United States, to lay and collect excises. In a majority of the states, scarcely an objection was heard to this mode of taxation. In some, indeed, alarms were at first conceived, until they were banished by reason and patriotism. In the four states of Pennsylvania, a premeditated and concerted plan of insurrection, and an attempt to subvert the government, by the guidance of their passions, produced symptoms of riot and violence. It is well known, that Congress did not hesitate to examine the complaint, which were presented, and to relieve the inconvenience would permit. But the impression which this moderation made on the discontented, did not correspond with what it deserved; the arts of delusion were no longer confined to the efforts of designing individuals.

I he very forbearance to press precautions was misinterpreted into a fear of urging the execution of the laws; and associations of men began to denounce threats against the officers employed. From a belief, that by a more formal concert, their operation might be defeated, certain self-created societies assumed the tone of condemnation. Hence, while the greater part of Pennsylvania itself were conforming themselves to the acts of excise, a few counties were resolved to frustrate them. It was now perceived that every expectation from the tenderness which had been hitherto pursued, was unavailing, and that further delay could only create an opinion of impotency or irresolution in the government.

Legal process was, therefore, delivered to the marshal against the rioters and delinquent distillers.

No sooner was he understood to be engaged in this duty, than the vengeance of armed men was aimed at his person, and the person and property of the inspector of the revenue. They fired upon the marshal, arrested him, and detained him some time, as a prisoner. He was obliged, by the jeopardy of his life, to renounce the service of other process, on the west side of the Allegheny mountain; and a deputation was afterwards sent to him to demand a surrender of that which he had served. A numerous body repeatedly attacked the house of the inspector, seized his papers of office; and finally destroyed by fire his buildings, and whatsoever they contained. Both of these officers, from a just regard to their safety, fled to the seat of government; it being avowed, that the motives to such outrages were to compel the resignation of the inspector; to withstand by force of arms the authority of the United States; and thereby, to extort a repeal of the laws of excise, and an alteration in the conduct of government.

Upon the testimony of these facts, an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States notified to me, that, "in the counties of Washington and Allegheny, in Pennsylvania, laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshal of that district." On this call, momentous in the extreme, I sought and weighed the one hand, the judiciary was pronounced to be stripped of its capacity to enforce the laws; crimes, which reached the very existence of social order, were perpetrated without control; the friends of government were insulted, abused, and overawed into silence, or an apparent acquiescence; and to yield to the treasonable fury of so small a portion of the United States, would be to violate the fundamental principle of our constitution, which enjoins that the will of the majority

shall prevail. On the other, to array citizen against citizen—to publish the dishonor of such excesses—to encounter the expense, and other embarrassments of so distant an expedition, were steps too delicate, too closely interwoven with many affecting considerations, to be lightly adopted. I postponed therefore, the summoning of the militia immediately into the field; but I required them to be held to readiness, that if my anxious endeavors the malignant of their danger, should be fruitless, military force might be prepared to act, before the season should be too far advanced.

My proclamation of the 7th of August last, was accordingly issued, and accompanied by the appointment of commissioners, who were charged to repair to the scene of insurrection. They were authorized to confer with any bodies of men, or individuals. They were instructed to be candid and explicit, in stating the sensations which had been excited in the Executive; and his earnest wish to avoid a resort to coercion; to represent, however, that without submission, coercion must be the resort; but to invite them, at the same time, to return to the demeanor of faithful citizens, by such accommodations as lay within the sphere of the executive power. Pardon, too, was tendered to them by the government of the United States, and that of Pennsylvania, upon no other condition than a satisfaction in their firmness and abilities, and must unite all virtuous men, by showing that the means of conciliation have been exhausted, all of those who had committed or abetted the tumults did not subscribe the mild form, which was proposed as the atonement; and the indications of a peaceable temper were neither sufficiently general nor conclusive, to recommend or warrant the further suspension of the march of the militia.

Thus the painful alternative could not be discarded. I ordered the militia to march, after once more admonishing the insurgents, in my proclamation of the 25th of September last.

It was a task too difficult to ascertain, with precision, the lowest degree of force competent to the quelling of the insurrection. From a respect, indeed, to economy and the ease of my fellow-citizens belonging to the militia, it would have been a task to accomplish such an estimate. My very reluctance to do so, and much importance to the opposition, had its extent been accurately seen, would have been a decided inducement to the smallest efficient numbers. In this uncertainty, therefore, I put into motion fifteen thousand men, as being an army, which, according to all human calculation, would be prompt and adequate in every view, and might perhaps, by rendering resistance desperate, prevent the effusion of blood. Quotas had been assigned to the states of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia; the governor of Pennsylvania having declared on this occasion, an opinion which justified a requisition to the other states.

As commander in chief of the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, I have visited the places of general rendezvous to obtain more exact information, and to direct a plan for ulterior movements. Had there been room for a pause, to allow the laws to secure from obstruction; that the civil magistrate was able to bring to justice such of the most culpable as have not embraced the proffered terms of amnesty, and may be deemed fit objects of example; that the friends to peace and good government were not in need of that aid and countenance, which they ought always to receive, and I trust ever will receive, against the vicious and turbulent, I should have caught with avidity the opportunity of restoring the militia to their families and home. But succeeding intelligence has tended to manifest the necessity of what has been done; it being now confessed by those who were not inclined to exaggerate the ill conduct of the insurgents, that their malevolence was not pointed merely to a particular law; but that a spirit inimical to all order, has actuated many of the offenders. If the state of things had afforded reason for the continuance of my presence with the army, it would not have been withheld. Issue, as will redound to the reputation and strength of the United States, I have judged it most proper to resume my duties at the seat of government, leaving the chief command with the governor of Virginia.

Still, however, as it is probable, that in a commotion like the present, whatsoever may be the pretence, the purposes of mischief and revenge may not be laid aside, the stationing of a small force for a certain period in the four western coun-

ties of Pennsylvania, will be indispensable whether we contemplate the situation of those who are connected with the execution of the laws, or of others who may have expressed themselves by an honorable attachment to them.

From the (N. Y.) National Union.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 25th June, by the King in person—who made a speech comprising eight commences with a view to the election of this:

I am happy to see you again, my Lords. I am sorry you have been disturbed by the Irish—

I hope you will keep a sharp look out in that quarter—

I am on pretty good terms with the Holy Alliance—

I thank you for so much money—

I see you have done something for the manufactures—

I am glad that we get along so well,—and,

I hope you will behave yourselves at home—Good Evening.

The Cause of Freedom throughout the World.

We are glad to learn, that Charles G. Haines, esq. of this city, has presented to a distinguished citizen of the Republic of Colombia, a work in MS. of some three or four hundred pages, entitled, "Notes on the Theory of the Political States." It is said to be written in a popular style, and presenting the most simple view of the General and State Governments, and their concurrent operation on the genius and resources of the same people. Such a book is much wanted in South America and in Europe. It will be published in Spanish, and no doubt be widely circulated. N. Y. Com. Adv.

ANOTHER CALCULATION.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Wake County, N. C. to a gentleman of Washington, dated 16th inst.

"Several gentlemen of this neighbourhood, at an accidental meeting some days since, had a talk on the Presidential election. The following table exhibits our opinion as to the result of the votes for President, by the electoral colleges; and as the National Journal goes on broad and fair grounds, we would thank you to have it published in that paper. We have no objections that the Editor, if he thinks proper, should accompany it with any remarks of his own on the subject. As he appears to be a man of clear mind, and a man of truth, we would be glad to see if he has any objections to our assumptions. Indeed, our object is light, we would be as free to elicit the estimates or opinions of others, as to disseminate those entertained by ourselves.

Jackson.		Adams.	
Pennsylvania	28	Maine	9
North-Carolina	15	New Hampshire	8
South-Carolina	11	Massachusetts	15
Alabama	5	Connecticut	8
Louisiana	5	Rhode-Island	4
Mississippi	3	Vermont	7
Missouri	3	New-Jersey	8
Tennessee	11	Delaware	3
Maryland	4	Maryland	6
	85		68
Crawford.		Clay.	
New-York	36	Kentucky	14
Georgia	9	Indiana	5
		Illinois	3
		Maryland	1
	69		39

"Should Clay be withdrawn, which appears probable, we should calculate on an increase of 38 votes for Gen. Jackson, which would give him 123 votes.

"Should Mr. Crawford be considered out of the question, which we also think probable, taking into view his weakness of body, and political weakness, we should estimate the votes of Virginia and Georgia for Jackson, (33,) which would secure his election by the people. He would then have 156 votes—151 only being necessary to decide the election. In the event of Mr. Crawford not being voted for, Mr. Adams would certainly have New-York, which would give him 104 votes; or should the votes of Virginia, as well as New-York, be given to him, (and not to Jackson, as estimated by us,) he

"It appears to us here, that the election by the people, or the House of Representatives, is entirely between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams. The election of either would be agreeable to a great majority of the people of this State, and, we hope, the Union. Gen. Jackson is the first choice of the people of North-Carolina—Mr. Adams second. Mr. Crawford could not now obtain more than one out of every ten votes of this State, and is sinking in popularity, with us, daily."

A Situation, wanted.

A YOUNG man, who can come well recommended as a teacher, wishes to get employment in a school, or an Academy. He will engage to teach all that is commonly taught in Academies. A letter directed to A. B. Stateville, Tredegar county, will be promptly attended to.

Salisbury, 26th August, 1824. 123r

Dwight's Theology.

THIS justly celebrated work has undergone seven or eight editions in England. "It is now published there in a pocket form—it having been previously stereotyped, in octavo and quarto." S. Converse of New-Haven, has purchased the copy right of this most excellent work, for the United States, and has already published two or three stereotyped editions. More than one hundred copies of his editions have, within a few months, been circulated in Western Carolina, it is believed, to the unitarian. The price of the present and future editions, well bound, is Eleven Dollars to subscribers, Twelve Dollars to non-subscribers. Subscriptions to be paid on the delivery of the Books, in December next.

Subscriptions received by the gentlemen who took them last year, and in general by the Clergy of Concord Presbytery.

August 16, 1824. 61r25

A Warning.

THE subscribers having been duly appointed, at Lincoln Court, July session, 1824, Administrators of the estate of Henry Conner, dec'd, late of said county, hereby notify all who are indebted to the estate, to come forward, without delay, and make payment, or enter into such arrangements as will be satisfactory and safe to the Administrators. All debts which may not be so arranged previous to the Lincoln court in October next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Likewise, all persons having claims against the said estate, are invited to present them for settlement, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law.

JOHN F. BREVARD.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of Packets between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stone & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of Passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia and its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent and advantage to the owners; the consumption being, at present, about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will, no doubt, be soon far greater.

JAMES PATTON, Jr.
Commission Merchant, No. 23 north
Front Street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 1, 1824. 1134r

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they intend carrying on the Cabinet Making Business, in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by A. Frew, opposite E. M. Bronson's; where they will keep constantly on hand, Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Cradles, Cribs, Wash and Candle-stands, &c.

They are at this time supplied with the best wood that this country affords, and expect to receive, daily, solid Mahogany, and Veneering; and hope, by their superior style of work, and strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM CORNWELL,
GEORGE NICHOLS.

Charlotte, Aug. 22, 1824. 3123

N. B. The subscribers also intend carrying on Fancy and Windsor Chair Making, having procured first rate workmen from the north.

CORNWELL & NICHOLS.

Notice.

THERE will be sold, at the late residence of Jacob Albright, dec'd, ten miles south-west of Salisbury, on the 29th of October next, all the personal property belonging to the estate of said dec'd; a Waggon and Geers; Wheat, Corn, Oats and Hay; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and sundry other articles. Terms made known on the day of sale. Due attendance by us.

JOHN ALBRIGHT, Adm'r.
JACOB ALBRIGHT, Adm'r.

Salisbury, Sept. 3, 1824. 61r27

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Savage & Kunsman, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm, will present them for payment; and all those indebted to the same, will please to call and settle their accounts forthwith, to their agent, Walter J. Ramsay, in Salisbury, as it is indispensable that the business should be speedily closed.

JOHN Y. SAVAGE,
H. KUNSMAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1824.

Clock and Watch making.

The above business, connected with the silversmithing, in all its various branches, will be carried on in the establishment formerly occupied by Savage & Kunsman, by the public's humble servant,

JOHN Y. SAVAGE.
Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1824. 41r25

Taken up

AND committed to the jail of Cabarrus county, on the 28th inst. a negro man, who says his name is John, and belongs to a Mr. Reuben Lindsey, of Rockingham county, North Carolina; he says he is about 20 years old; he is a mulatto, 5 feet 4 inches high. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him out of jail.

JNO. E. MAHAN, Jailor.
Concord, N. C. Aug. 30, 1824. 51r24

Cheap Religious Tracts.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for "the American Tract Society," has received from the general depository, a great variety of interesting religious Tracts, which he is instructed to sell at the rate of 10 pages for a cent, 100 pages for ten cents, &c. Ministers of the Gospel, instructors of youth, benevolent societies and individuals, are respectfully invited to forward their orders for these valuable little publications.

DANIEL GOULD.
Stateville, Aug. 16, 1824. 61r25

New Leather, BUT OLD WORKMEN!

EBENEZER DICKSON again presents his compliments to old customers and new friends, and to all others who want shoes; and respectfully informs them, that he has just received, "all the way from" Philadelphia, a supply of as good Leather as ever covered the foot of man in Salisbury. His leather comes, pumps, &c. &c. in as handsome a style of workmanship, and on as low terms, as any shoemaker in North-Carolina. As the subscriber constantly works in his shop himself, and will keep none but the best of workmen, he can pledge good work to those who may favor him with their patronage. His shop is on Main street, opposite the Bank, with a big boot before the door, as a sign. The public are invited to try the new leather; and if they are not then satisfied, why, they can try another shop.

W. DICKSON.

Salisbury, July 30, 1824. 41r

All Persons

INDEBTED to the subscriber, are respectfully, but earnestly, requested to come forward and settle their accounts, on or before the 1st day of October next, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND.

Salisbury, Aug. 7, 1824. 41r

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber has opened a house of Private Entertainment; where Travellers can be accommodated. He promises all who call on him, good treatment, with a plenty of the best Philadelphia, June 26th, 1824.

Estate of Jacob Agner.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Agner, dec'd, are again earnestly desired to come forward and make payment to the subscriber, on or before November court next, for the estate will then be finally settled, if possible; and all persons who have any demands against said estate, and have not presented them, are desired to do so, on or before said time.

CHRISTIAN BRINGLE, Adm.

Aug. 24, 1824. 51r25r

Martin F. Revell, Tailor,

ADOPTS this plan of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in general, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business.

in part of John Utzman's house, situated in Market Street, a few doors from the East corner of the Court-House; where he is prepared and will be happy to accommodate any gentlemen who are disposed to patronize him in his line of business, in the neatest and most fashionable style, or to please fancy. He flatters himself, from his long experience, that there are but few in the execution of his work. A fair trial is all he asks, to prove the above assertion. The changes of fashion shall be strictly attended to, as he has left a correspondent in the District of Columbia, (where he is last from) who will send him the fashions on, in their regular seasons. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined nothing shall be left undone to render general satisfaction.

Salisbury, May 5, 1824. 206

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public at large, that he has survived his tedious illness of the fever, so that he can attend to his shop again. He hopes that his customers may not forget to call on him as usual, as there shall be nothing lacking to render them general satisfaction in the above business he pursues. Those that may please to call on the subscriber, no doubt will be as well pleased as in any other shop in the town of Salisbury. It is not very necessary to mention distant favors as some do, for gentlemen are in the habit of having a particular fashion to suit themselves in dresses: I will engage to have as good work done as in the most desirable terms. Also, cutting and repairing will be duly attended to.

N. B. Ladies pelices can be cut, or made, in the neatest fashion, at the subscriber's shop, opposite the State Bank, in Salisbury.

SAMUEL PRICE.

July 30, 1824. 11r29

25 Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for apprehending and securing in gaol, (so that I may get them again,) George, about twenty-four years old, near six feet high, stout, and tolerably black, and his wife Abby, nineteen years old, common size, black colored, and very likely. They were brought from the Eastern Shore of Maryland last November, and ran away the 8th instant, and no doubt are attempting to get back. They will aim to pass through Salisbury, Lexington, Greensboro', Hillsborough, and so on to Petersburg.

Any information, directed to Harrisburg, South-Carolina, will be thankfully received.

JOHN SPRINGS.

York District, S. Carolina,

11th August, 1824.

Will also be paid for apprehending and securing in gaol, Stephen, thirty-five years of age, tolerably black, five feet 6 or 8 inches high, one leg rather shorter than the other; he is no doubt in company with the above described negroes; he belongs to the estate of Capt. James Potts, deceased.

61r24r BENJAMIN MORROW.

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

I WISH to employ a few Journeymen Shoemakers, immediately; good wages and steady employment will be given.

ASA THOMPSON.

Concord, May 24, 1824. 400

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

The following are the candidates who will be voted for by the People of North-Carolina, on the second Thursday of November next, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

John G. of Rowan county;
Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes do.
Peter Jones, of Lincoln do.
Robert Love, of Haywood do.
Augustin H. Shepherd, of Stokes do.
John H. Morehead, of Guilford do.
James Mahant, of Orange do.
Joseph A. Leake, of Richmond do.
William S. Blackledge, of Craven do.
William Martin, of Pasquotank do.
William Drew, of Halifax do.
William B. Lockhart, of Northampton do.
Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To the friends of Mr. Adams in North-Carolina:

One who is a real, not a pretended, friend of Mr. Adams, begs leave respectfully to address you a few reflections on the approaching Presidential Election. I am led to this step in consequence of the efforts which the friends of the caucus candidates are making in some parts of the State, to mislead and impose upon you.

The friends of Mr. Adams, in every part of the State, belong to the most respectable class of citizens; they prefer him not from any personal predilections, but because they believe him best qualified; and, although very decided in their preference, they have not been in the habit of making much noise and noise on the matter. This quietness on the part of Mr. Adams' friends, may be accounted for on the grounds, first, that they are, generally speaking, men that are opposed to noise and turbulence; secondly, they act on motives of principle. They are aware, that his interest in North-Carolina, though very respectable, is not sufficiently strong to give him the vote of the State; and, as such is the case, they deem it unwise to start a separate Adams Ticket. They plainly see, that to start a ticket for Mr. Adams, might have the effect, not to aid their favorite, but to enable the caucus ticket to succeed. This is what they are desirous to prevent. Perhaps 19 out of 20 of the Adams men are opposed to the practice of caucusing the people out of their rights, by a set of Members of Congress, or of the Legislature. Hence they are opposed to the caucus ticket in North-Carolina, and would not willingly take any step that might prosper that ticket. For this reason, heretofore, they have united, heart and might, in support of the ticket got up by the people themselves, and which is called the People's Ticket.

But this state of things, however agreeable to the friends of Adams and Jackson, gives much uneasiness of mind to the partisans of the caucus candidates, Messrs. Crawford and Gallatin. They plainly see that the public sentiment of the state is against them, and that they have no possible chance of carrying the vote of the state, unless they can succeed in sowing strife and disunion between the friends of Adams and Jackson, who compose the great mass of the people. To accomplish this end, every scheme is put into operation; but the favorite one is to try and induce the friends of Mr. Adams to start a separate ticket. To do this, their emissaries are at work: When among the friends of Mr. Adams, they declare that the people's ticket is pledged to General Jackson, and that it will not go for Adams in any event—when among the friends of Gen. Jackson, they insinuate that the people's ticket is pledged to Adams, and that Jackson is only a tool—a bait held out to gull the people. By such arts as these, they hope to excite divisions among the people, and thereby to sneak in with the caucus ticket.

That this is all true of the caucus party, I only desire you to watch the movements of their drill-sergeants about each little village, and you will be satisfied—I say village, for, in the country, among the people, the caucus plan has but few advocates. Now, I call upon the friends of Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, and more particularly on those of Mr. Adams, to say whether they will suffer themselves to be thus duped and made tools of by the jugglers, and schemers of the radical party. What is it you are contending for? Answer, for principle!—principle! If Mr. Adams was a caucus schemer, you would not go for him; then, if you can will not the election of Crawford and Gallatin, who are brought forward on principles so repugnant to what you hold right. My fellow-citizens, I have witnessed the rise, progress, and decline of the old parties in this government; but in the most gloomy period of the reign of terror, there was nothing half so alarming as the struggle now going on. It is my honest and deliberate opinion, that the preservation of the constitution, and the rights of the people, greatly depend upon the termination of the present contest. The

point in contest is, whether the people shall exercise the right of choosing their President, or whether a few intriguing members of Congress shall do it for them. If, in this contest, the people triumph, if, then all will go on right; but if, on the other hand, the caucus managers succeed, then good bye to one of the highest privileges of the people: one leaf of the constitution will go, and the rest will soon follow.

Friends of Adams, and of Jackson—people of North-Carolina: then rally around the banners of the constitution; and unite, heart and hand, in support of your own, the People's Ticket. Be aware of the schemes of those who would divide you. Remember the warning words of Washington: "United we stand—divided we fall." "Divide and conquer" is the plan of the schemers. Be aware, too, of hollow-hearted friends. We judge trees by their fruit; and we must judge men by their conduct. Those who would wish to divide us, cannot be genuine friends of Adams. At all events, they are lending themselves to a measure that cannot benefit the cause they profess to have at heart. Principle and measures, not men, should be our motto.

That the people may come safely out of this contest, is the earnest prayer of ONE OF YOURSELVES.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: The author of the letter to his friend in North-Carolina, headed "whiskey insurrection," published in the Raleigh Register, had little regard for truth, and less for his reputation, in attempting to transfer the odium of the Pennsylvania insurrection from Albert Gallatin to Adams. A direct attack is made on the character and integrity of that great man; and for what purpose? for the purpose of elevating to the Vice Presidency the active instigator of that insurrection—an insurrection which became so formidable, from its violence and numbers, as, in the opinion of Gen. Washington, to require and justify the calling forth twelve thousand men, at the head of which he again appeared in proper person.

In reviewing the military and political life of the father of his country, no American citizen can but feel that he owes him a heavy debt of gratitude; and that it becomes a duty to cherish his memory, and guard his reputation. What sentiment, then, but one of decided indignation, ought we to entertain, at the efforts which the minions of Mr. Gallatin are making, to shield him from the well-merited odium of the whiskey insurrection, by branding with corruption the father of our country?

That a dissembling community may be informed of the essays which are making to foist Gallatin into the Vice Presidency, by reviling Gen. Washington. I pray you to republish the letter in question, and an extract from his speech to Congress, delivered Nov. 19th, 1794; and let it be seen who stands convicted of deliberate falsehood, the father of his country, in a solemn speech at the close of the insurrection, to the United States of America, in Congress assembled, or the author of the letter to his (radical) friend in North-Carolina.

[The letter, and the extract, requested to be published by our correspondent "America," will be found on the first page of this week's paper. We the more willingly publish them, notwithstanding their length, as the efforts of the caucus to elevate such a man as Albert Gallatin, who is tainted of the foulest political crime known to the laws of any country, to the Vice Presidency of the nation, at the expense of the fair fame of our revered WASHINGTON, are so unmanly and unprecedented, that every American, who is animated by a single spark of the patriotism of the fathers of the Revolution, must feel indignant at such base conduct of some of his countrymen; and because we feel it an incumbent duty to warn our fellow-citizens of all schemes that are subversive of their liberties, and that may endanger the perpetuity of their Republican institutions.]

NEW JERSEY.

In New Jersey, as we mentioned a few days ago, Jackson's popularity really astonishes us. Meetings continue to be held, at many of which a majority of votes have been in his favor. The Fredonian, an Adams paper, published in that state, in the following paragraph, "grins horribly a ghastly smile," at the result of a recent meeting in Hunterdon county.

"Ha! ha! ha!—We may as well laugh as cry—and better too, since man may get fat upon it. Our risible faculties are just now excited by hearing the result of the meeting held at Hunterdon county, on the Presidential question. The meeting was but thinly attended, considering that the notice was for the county; but the Jackson men were too many for the Adamsites, for they outnumbered them 40, the vote standing, for Jackson 130, for Adams 90. Hence this second meeting will, in its effects, be much more unfavorable to Mr. Adams, than the first—since that might have been represented as a partial one. We can't help laughing, to think of the rueful countenances on the occasion.

GEN. LA FAYETTE.

Having given, in detail, the ceremonies of the reception of Gen. La Fayette in New-York, we now present some account of his entrance and reception in Boston; and shall endeavor to keep our readers informed of the movements of this champion of our country's liberties, and the honors shown to him, throughout the Union.

BOSTON, AUG. 24.

Yesterday the contemplated arrangements for the reception of LA FAYETTE, were carried into effect.

At an early hour our streets began to assume the appearance of a general holiday—They were filled with citizens, either preparing to join the procession, or else repairing to places favorably situated for a view of the NATION'S GUEST.

The cavalcade of citizens having been arranged by the Marshals under the direction of Colonel HARRIS, proceeded to the seat of Governor EUSTIS, where they received LA FAYETTE and conducted him to the City authorities, who were awaiting to receive him.

At 11 o'clock, General La Fayette reached the city lines, when a national salute was fired by that excellent corps the Boston Sea Fencibles, stationed on South Boston Heights. Civilities having been interchanged between Gen. La Fayette and the city authorities, the order of escort was immediately arranged, and commenced its progress through the city. The streets through which the procession passed were literally thronged with well dressed people, who manifested the most lively enthusiasm. Every window in the course of the procession was filled with ladies, anxious to obtain a view of this early friend of American freedom.

The appearance of the escort was very fine. The soldiers, through which the National Flags, which gave them a very animated appearance. Every thing in fact indicated that patriotic feeling which love and gratitude demand for America's earliest benefactor.

Upon his arrival at the head of the Mall, the civic part of the escort was dismissed, when General La Fayette, accompanied by the Mayor, and conducted by Marshal Harris, passed in review the scholars of our public schools, drawn up in a line on the Common. The scholars all wore La Fayette badges. He expressed himself very deeply gratified by this exhibition. He then repaired to the Senate Chamber; where he paid his respects to His Excellency the Governor, and was introduced to the Honorable Council and many citizens. His manner is affable and pleasing, and he appears much affected by the warm and cordial welcome with which he is greeted.

About 2 o'clock he took his leave of the Governor, and proceeded to the head of Park street. During the whole of his progress through our City, the enthusiasm of our citizens has been very great. The air was filled with their huzzas, and at times the pressure was so great, as actually to stop the carriage in which he rode. In his passage from the State House, to his own residence, he was repeatedly and loudly cheered, and was accompanied by a crowd of enthusiastic citizens.

A handsome arch was thrown across Washington street at the site of the old fortifications, now occupied by the Green Stores. Upon this arch there was the following inscription:

"WELCOME LA FAYETTE."

The fathers in glory shall sleep;

That gather'd with thee to the fight;

But the sons will eternally keep

The tablet of gratitude bright.

We bow not the neck, and we bend not the knee.

But our hearts, La Fayette, we surrender to thee.

Another beautiful arch was thrown across the same street at the site of the old Liberty Bump, opposite Boylston Market. There were also on this arch appropriate mottoes.

Nothing occurred to mar the festivity of the occasion.

La Fayette rode uncovered, and constantly returned, by bowing, the loud greetings with which he was welcomed. About five o'clock La Fayette repaired to the Exchange, where he dined with the Mayor and city authorities. He was loudly and repeatedly cheered on entering the Exchange.

Besides the flags suspended across the streets of our city yesterday, the National flag was hoisted on the cupola of the State House and proudly waved within sight of hundreds of thousands of admiring people. Many patriotic individuals raised flags upon their buildings, and in one instance the national flag of Erin was suspended from the house of one of her sons in commemoration of the occasion, and of the valor and sacrifice of Montgomery.

When the procession commenced, the bells were rung, and salutes were fired by the several Artillery Companies of the city. 70,000 people, it is said, were in Boston, and witnessed these ceremonies. Yesterday Mr. Ebenezer Clough, presented to General LA FAYETTE a Walking Cane, on which was engraved the following inscription:

City of Boston, Aug. 24, 1824.

Presented to General La Fayette by a full-blooded Yankee, as a token of respect for services rendered America, in her struggle for "Independence." Puller

THE MUSE.

[FROM THE BOSTON GALAXY.]

Mr. Editor: Yesterday morning a pair of birds visited one of our churches, and remained there a considerable time, occasionally perching on the window, back of the pulpit. My attention was sinfully drawn away by the little flutterers, that for half an hour "flew round and round," above my head. To borrow the words of a certain traveller, "the following lines found their way into my pocket-book."

Gay, guiltless pair,
What seek ye from the fields of Heaven?
Ye have no need of prayer,
No secret sins to be forgiven.

Why perch ye here,
Where mortals to their Maker bend?
Can your pure spirits fear

Ye never knew
The crimes for which we come to weep:
Penance is not for you,
Blessed wanderers of the upper deep.

To you 'tis given
To wake sweet nature's untaught lays;
Beneath the arch of Heaven
To chirp away a life of praise.

Then spread each wing,
Far, far above, o'er lakes and lands,
And join the choirs that sing
In yon blue dome not reared with hands.

Or if ye stay,
To note the consecrated hour,
Teach me the airy way,
And let me try your envied power

Above the crowd,
On upward wings, could I but fly,
I'd bathe in yon bright cloud,
And seek the stars that gem the sky.

'Twere Heaven indeed,
Through fields of trackless light so soar;
On nature's charms to feed,
And nature's own great God adore.

Thissel to Miss Lydia Daisey.

Let's sing, O be airy,
The Thissel and Daisey
Unite in Hymenial tether;
And long may they flourish,
And each other nourish,
The Thissel and Daisey together.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London News Monthly Magazine.
VARIOUS KINDS OF READERS.

Some read so slowly that they divide every word from that which follows, and become not only tedious but unintelligible. The finest composition is destroyed by this disjoining mode of enunciation—and I never hear such orators but I am reminded of the antique Roman inscriptions, where every word on the stone is separated by a nail's head.

BAWLERS.

These are persons of strong lungs and weak intellects, and are more fitted to be town criers than orators—and loudness, and not articulation, seems the glory of such self-appointed heralds. It may truly be said of such modern senators, that they are so loud that they cannot be heard—and to them may be applied, in a direct sense, the proverb, that "We cannot see the wood for the trees." The ear of a deaf man is more easily penetrated by distinctness than loudness.

THE EMPHATIC.

Those readers seem afraid that the audience may not understand the author, and so they lay a stress on every word with almost equal force; and, to use a vulgar expression, "hammer things into your heart." Such men may be said to read always in *italic*.

THE RAPID.

These gentlemen seem to wish to finish their job as soon as they can, and for expedition, in the performance of their task. These orators, sometimes, unfortunately, are church orators: and if they are employed in more than one place of worship they seem to gallop over the towns with the same expedition they use in the service of the liturgy.

THE DRAMATIC.

These persons seem to consider reading as acting and if any dialogue lies in their way their imitations of the characters become truly ridiculous, or at least, it requires the utmost judgment not so, for unnatural tones must, of course be used, and the reader's voice be put often in a masquerade.

THE CARELESS.

These men read every thing as if they contemned the writer and his subject, "and sleep themselves to per, a sermon, a senator's speech are all one to them, and the frequent yawn of the reader is as frequently communicated to the audience. Swift's flopper here would be of great use.

WHISPERERS.

These men betray great weakness of nerves, a tenuity of voice, and great modesty or shyness, and appear to be unwilling that the audience should partake of its communications. Such persons should be confined to sick rooms, as envoys extraordinary between the nurse and the physician.

MONOTONISTS.

This species of orators, more common than the rest, and often partaking of the faults of all confound all distinctions of composition. The pathetic, the declamatory, the apostrophe, the narrative, &c. are all amalgamated into one mass. Such unvaried monotony reminds one of the church warden, who beautified a church by one regular and universal whitewash. The various colors displayed of the figures and fields of the ancient coats of arms that adorned the walls, and gratified the ancient gentry of the neighborhood, were all hidden in one broad and monotonous fall of snow.

FROM THE METROPOLITAN

Washington, July 21st.

MASSA EDITOR: We send our toasts to two paper in this city, and dey treat 'em wid contempt, just as if nigger had 'nt good right to drink to's white man. I say to de committee, send him to Massa Metrolipian; he put he in, and tank us too.

CUFF.

At a gran dinner, given at Mr. Ben Wren's, in dis place, where kullered people sit down, (no Indian dere,) plenty whiskey on de table, de followin' toas' was drank:

De 4th ob July—Wish he come ebery day; he better dan Sunday, 'caze nigger got better chance.

3 cheer—hurraw for de foth!

De Sun—Wunder why he no shine in de night, putting' nigger to dispense of de candle.

Gen. Jackson—Ebbber he get to be president of de United States, he Song—Oh, dear! I wish I had 'nt come here.

Massa Dave Porter—Guess he get hold of de pirate, he make 'im look no where about here.

Song—One eye'd Joe, he don't cut slow.

People of de New Hingland states. Set nigger free, 'caze dey could 'nt make no money out of he bones.

Song—Walk in ladies and take a cup of tea.

White man—Mighty anxious to send nigger to place he stole him from, now he got no fuder use for him.

Song—you don't fool me.

Joe Gales—He ax Massa Adams, 'if he be in healt, my broder,' and den he stab him under he rib.

Ning'm Edwards—Guess he no great tings, no more nor odder people, for all he cut such a swell.

Song—Uncle Pompe walk de road, He stump he toe and break he gourd.

De fair Sec—If he skin is black, white man like him for all dat; white man so unsartin.

Song—Old Mr. Hare, what you doin' dere.

One of the prettiest touches of feeling of which we have ever heard, was witnessed in the conduct of certain Indians from the interior who some years ago visited our city. When the statue in the hospital yard was pointed out to them as the figure of *Miquon* or *WM. PENN.* they all with one consent fell down on their knees before it—thus testifying in the strongest manner in their power their reverence for the

who have treated their race with humanity. It was the result of a burst of feeling—of a deeply implanted feeling, which neither time nor distance had been able to eradicate. It had descended from father to son, had been cherished in the western wilds, and evinced itself in the midst of civilized society, by the strongest of natural signs for reverence.

(Phil. Gaz.)

A MODERN MIRACLE.

The following account is published in the Norfolk Beacon, under the signatures of three gentlemen, one of whom is the Rev. WILLIAM LEE, "as a singular display of the goodness and power of Almighty God, at a camp meeting held on Tangier Island, August 15, 1824."

MISS NARCISSE GRIPPIN, a highly respectable young lady, nineteen years of age, and a zealous christian, was, on eight o'clock, so overtaken by a violent spirit of God, that her face became too bright shining for mortal eyes to gaze upon, without producing the most awful feelings in the beholder. It resembled the reflection of the sun upon a bright cloud. The appearance of her face for the space of forty minutes was truly angelic, during which time she was silent, after which she spoke and expressed her happy and heavenly feelings, when her dazzling countenance faded, and her face resumed its natural appearance."

NOTES TO MEN OF BUSINESS.

Superintend a person as much of your business as practicable, and observe with a watchful eye the management of what is necessarily committed to the agency of others.

Never lose sight of the powerful influence of example, and be careful in the management of your concerns, to recommend, by your own personal practice, uniform habits of active, interested and persevering diligence to those in your employ.

Be prompt and explicit in your instructions to your agents, and let it be understood by them that you expect they will execute the same strictly and promptly thereto.

Let no common amusements interfere with your business; make them entirely distinct employments.

Despatch at once, if possible, whatever you take in hand; if interrupted by unavoidable interference, resume and finish it as soon as the obstruction is removed.

Beware of self-indulgence; no business can possibly thrive under the shade of its influence.

Do not assume to yourself more credit for what you do, than you are entitled to, rather be content with a little less; the public mind will always discover where merit is due.

Familiarize yourself with your books, keep them accurately, and frequently investigate and adjust their contents. This is an important item.

Cultivate domestic habits, for this your family, if you have one, has a strong and undeniable claim; besides, your customers will always be better pleased when they find you are at home or at the place of your business.

Under the influence of such hints as these, with a suitable dependence on the God of Providence for a blessing on the labour of your hands, you will have a good foundation to rest your hope upon, for success in whatever business you may be employed in.

Never let hurry or confusion distract your mind, or dispossess you of self command.

Christianity, far from being calculated for any political constitution in particular is found to prosper and flourish under every form of government; it corrects the spirit of democracy, and softens the rigour of despotic power. An enlargement of mind and superior intelligence, distinguish in a particular manner those nations that have embraced the faith from those extensive portions of mankind, who fight under the banners of Mahomet, or adhere to the more pacific Institutes of Brama and Confucius. The inhabitants of the East groan under the oppressions of arbitrary power, and little can their religion contribute to alleviate the weight of their chains. The Mahometans more especially are marked by peculiar ignorance; and so far are they from being distinguished by the light of science, or the cultivation of useful knowledge, that they rarely adopt any foreign improvements, and even smother in its birth the spirit of liberal inquiry and research.

WHITE.

FROM THE HALLEIGH STAR.

Revival of Religion in North Carolina.

Since the late revival of Religion commenced among the Baptists, more than 2,500 have been baptised in the middle section of this State. In addition to the above, recent information states that 45 have been baptised in the church at Union, Johnston county, since the 1st of June; also, in the Cashie Church, Bertie, 80 in one month, a short time past.

In the last number of the Columbian Star, the following statement is made from Virginia:

At or near Owen's Hill, 2d Sunday in June, 67 baptised; at the Exol, King and Queen County, 3d Sunday do. 12; at Waus, do 3d Saturday in July, 11; at Exol, 3d Saturday do. 15; at Owen's Hill, 4th Sunday do. 91.

In the town and vicinity of Lyden, Lewis County, N. Y. 106 have been added to the Church, by baptism.

Total number of Baptist Churches, Clergymen, 2,500; Total number of members, 300,000. B. T. DANIEL.

GOD MAXIM.

If you receive an injury, sleep at least twelve hours soundly before you make up your mind in what manner to treat it. Then palliate it as much as you can, and reflect well on what course will be at once most honorable, humane, and advantageous, in regard to it. Thus you will stand a good chance of acting wisely.

Morganton Academy.

THIS institution having received such assistance from the acts of the last Assembly, as places it on a stable and respectable foundation, and enjoying the labors of Mr. Alexander E. Wilson, a graduate from the State University, who has, during the last year, given the most satisfactory proof of his faithfulness and ability, is now recommended to the attention of the public. The Trustees are aware of the reliance which can be placed on recommendations of this nature; still, having witnessed the rapid improvement of the youth, in morals and literature, under the instruction of Mr. Wilson, considering the pleasantness and perfect healthfulness of the situation, and the benefit which must result from having the teachers of both departments of the institution, together with the Rev. Mr. Eddy, residing in the Academy building, where they will continually watch and labor for the intellectual and spiritual good of the pupils; they cannot but ask those gentlemen who wish to fit their sons for college, or to give them a valuable scientific education, to inquire whether the facilities afforded at this institution are not, at least, equal to any in the state.

By order of the Board. ISAAC T. AVERY.

3m30

Bank of South-Carolina.

WHEREAS, Counterfeit Notes of the denominations of \$100 and of \$10, purporting to have been issued by this Bank, have been discovered to be in circulation—of the former, during the last year, and of the latter, recently. The Bank, therefore, deem it advisable to caution the public against receiving any of its Bills, of those two denominations, and requests the holders of such to send them in, to be exchanged for other Bills. The Bank will not issue any more Bills of the said two denominations, until new plates can be procured.

THOMAS W. BACOT, Cashier.

June 6, 1823.

The Public are further informed, that all the Bills of \$100, and those of \$10, which were called in by the above notice, are signed by the late President, T. Jones, since which the Bank has procured new plates of the denomination of \$100; which Bills are signed by the present President, THO. W. BACOT, and are now issued.

Cashier of the Bank of South-Carolina.

Charleston, August 13, 1824.

N. B. The editors of papers in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, may render a service to the public, by inserting the above in their columns.

4m25

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him; and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

February 24, 1824. 96

Cotton Gins.

THE subscriber still continues to make all kinds of Cotton Saw Gins, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main-street, north side, three doors east of the Court-House. He will warrant his Gins to be as well made as any in the state; and will, hereafter, keep a supply constantly on hand, of his own make, for the accommodation of such gentlemen as live at a distance, or others who cannot wait.

The subscriber takes this occasion to give his thanks to all those who have patronized him in this line of business; and assures them, that whenever they may again want jobs done, in the way of making or repairing Gins, his best exertions shall continue to be exerted to give them satisfaction. The public at large are respectfully invited to try the subscriber's Gins; and he feels confident, if they will once try, they will ever afterwards buy from his shop.

SAMUEL FRALEY,

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1824. 19

Coach Making.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public in the above line, and flatters himself from long experience and steady application for a number of years, in Europe and America, to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work.

Carriages of all descriptions, Panel'd and Stick Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. made and repaired on reasonable terms. SAM'L LANDER, Salisbury, April 26, 1824. 204

N. B. Carriages, of all descriptions, bought and sold, on commission.

P. S. A journeyman wanted at the above business, to whom good wages will be given. He will be employed on wood-work, altogether.

The subscriber keeps two Gigs for Hire, which will always be kept in readiness, with good harness, for the accommodation of those who may, at any time, wish to ride on pleasure or on business. S. LANDER.

Wanted, as an Apprentice at the above business, a young man from 14 to 16 years of age, and of correct and industrious habits—one from the country would be preferred: to whom a good chance be given.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to express his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and patrons, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him; and informs them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and Newark, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash only, Sulkeys, Stick and Panel Gigs, Chariotees, Coaches, Landaus, Phaetons, Barouches, Landauets, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to. J. G. MORSE. Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 97

Notice.

THE following tracts of land will be sold, on Monday the 20th day of September next, at the Court-House in Lincolnton—or so much thereof as will discharge the tax due thereon for the year 1822, and the contingent charges: 200 acres, lying on the Catawba river, joining lands of William Henderson and others, the property of William Davidson, (not listed.)

46 acres, lying on the waters of the Catawba, joining lands of Loville & Potter and others, the property of Azel Cross, or — Harack, (do. do.)

75 acres, lying on Naked creek, joining lands of William Coontz and others, the property of Uriah Davis, (do. do.)

34 acres, lying on the waters of the Catawba, joining lands of John Null and others, the property of Phillip Rhine, (do. do.)

232 acres, lying on the waters of Maiden creek, joining lands of John Fulenwider, George Lutz and others, the property of Jarrett's Legatees, (do. do.)

198 acres, lying on the waters of Dutchman's creek, joining lands of John Little and others, the property of John Pringle's Legatees, (do. do.) JNO. COULTER, Sheriff.

July 23, 1824. 8m25

Store-House at Mocksville, TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected.

Mocksville is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves. ELIZABETH M. PEARSON.

Mocksville, May 22, 1824. 709

House and Sign Painting, &c.

GEORGE W. GRIMES informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to do all kinds of house, sign, coach, window Chair, and Ornamental Painting, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the country. Gentlemen having work to do within 50 or 60 miles of Salisbury, can engage the subscriber's services on very short notice.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to all those who have generously extended their favors to him; and by his faithfulness and industry, in future, hopes still to merit their friendship and patronage.

Salisbury, July 5, 1824. 14

N. B. The subscriber will keep on hand, for sale, all manner of paints and colors, prepared for the accommodation of those who may wish to do small jobs of painting, but who may not have the paints, or experience to prepare them.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June term, 1824. Andrew Bowman, vs. Robert Tinsley: Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State—it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant comes forward before the 2nd Monday of September next, and reply to and plead, that judgment will be entered pro confesso, and property levied upon will be condemned to the plaintiff's recovery.

By order, MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c. Price adv. \$4. 1725

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1824. James Clark, vs. James D. Walker: Original attachment, levied in the hands of John McQuay. It appearing to the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in August next, to reply, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly.

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. c. Price adv. \$4. 3m174

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1824: Henry C. Stoner and his wife Barbary Stoner, John Waller and his wife Eve, Elizabeth Farnham, and Adam Lopusser, versus Conrad Kihor, Mary Ribelin, Mary Smith, Henry Farnham, George Bullen and Peggy his wife, the heirs at law of Christian Kihor, dec'd.: Petition for sale of real estate. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Conrad Kihor, Mary Ribelin, Mary Smith, Henry Farnham, George Bullen and Peggy his wife, heirs at law of Christian Kihor, dec'd. do not reside within the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the bill, the same will be taken, pro confesso, as to them, and the cause be set down for hearing ex parte.

Copy from the minutes. 6m24

Test: GEORGE LOCKE, c. c.

State of North-Carolina,

PREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1824. John Nesbit, vs. Charles D. Comer: Original attachment, returned, &c. It is ordered by the court, that the defendant, answer on or before the 2nd Monday in August next, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and have judgment pro confesso. It is further ordered, that this notice be published for three months in the Western Carolinian.

Test: R. SIMONTON, c. c. Price adv. \$4. 1723

House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner. Apply to JAMES TORRENCE. Charlotte, May 7, 1824. 7